

HOUSE SOLONS HOLD VICTORY NOW IN SIGHT

Military Affairs Committee
Gets Cheering Advice
in Weekly Review.

VISIT MARCH FOR NEWS

Chief of Staff Counsels
Against Over-Estimating
Present Success.

The Germans have lost all chance of capturing Paris, in the opinion of the House Military Affairs Committee, which studied the latest war news in the office of Gen. March yesterday morning. The members of the committee, visiting the War Department for their regular conference, reached the conclusion after going over all the dispatches at hand, that the triumph of the Franco-American forces marks the beginning of a retrograde movement in the part of the Germans which has been the boaster of offensive into a signal defeat.

Gen. March impressed upon the committee the necessity of not becoming over-optimistic regarding the allied victory, and pointed out that the territory involved was on only a small sector of the front. At the same time, he conveyed to them the general feeling of gratification that pervades the War Department over the advance of the American contingent.

According to the figures furnished to the Representative, there were twelve divisions of American troops on the French front, eight of which were engaged in the recent fighting. Two divisions were in the forefront of the recent advance, these being the New England and Rainbow divisions.

23,000 Shells Daily.—Twenty-three thousand shells are being fired from large caliber every day, the reports show, and some of these are being fired from 75-millimeter guns made in the United States. The improvement in the rate of fire of the 80-millimeter planes is shown by the fact that 540 have been delivered, and 433 of these have been shipped to France. The number of Liberty motors manufactured has amounted to 337.

There has been a steady improvement also in the rapidity of troop movements across the Atlantic, the committee learned. Men are now being transported in less than a week, and the time of the transport has been cut down to 20 days for the round trip.

Representative Kahn of California, who attended the conference, was greatly pleased with the figures from abroad, but said that the people must not expect too much from the offensive. He looks for the real offensive to come a few months later in the year.

Germans Must Revise Views.—The counter offensive launched by the French and American forces which resulted in acquiring so much territory held by the enemy, must prove a crushing defeat for the German army. It must convince the German nation that the American soldier is to be reckoned with in the future. Probably the wish has been fostered to achieve a few months later in the year.

The American soldier will move his prowess to the satisfaction of the world. We must not, however, be carried away because we have gained a victory. We must not cease in the slightest our preparation for the winning of the war. We must send men, more men and still more men as we hope of success. Therein lies our hope of success.

I believe that this is the beginning of the retrograde movement on the part of Germany. It may be another six months before we will be able to drive the enemy back constantly. But the beginning has been made on a splendid scale. It will hearten the American people and will stiffen the courage of the co-belligerent nations. All honor to the officers and men who have achieved such a brilliant result.

MISSIONS SHOULD BE UPHOLD, SAYS WILSON

President Writes Methodists to Maintain Efforts.

The war should not be allowed to interrupt the missionary work of the churches. On the contrary, it should be a source of inspiration to missionary workers to put forth their best efforts in behalf of humanity and Christianity.

This is the view of President Wilson, expressed in a letter to the chairman of the joint centenary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made public last night. It is as follows:

I entirely agree with you in regard to the missionary work. I think it would be a real misfortune, a misfortune of lasting consequence, if the missionary program for the world should be interrupted. There are many calls for money, of course, and I can quite understand that it may become more difficult than ever to obtain money for missionary enterprises. But that the work undertaken should be continued and continued as far as possible, at its full force, seems to me of capital necessity, and for one, I hope that there may be no slackening or recession of any sort.

I wish that I had time to write you more fully on this great subject. I have put my whole thought into these few sentences and I hope you will feel at liberty to use this expression of opinion in any way that you think best.

WEEKLY REPORTS REQUIRED.

The Fuel Administration yesterday notified seventy-five New England dealers that their further supply of coal would be cut off if they had not filed the weekly reports required of them by July 10.

To pay too much for something is the commonest act of improvidence—and one rarely charged against a person who is in the habit of reading the ads.

SUMMER RATES
Rooms with attached Bath, \$1.50 Up.
Rooms with Private Bath, \$3 Up.
Breakfast, Table d'Hôte Dinner.

AWAY HOTEL

YANK FLIER, HUN'S CAPTIVE, LOOPS LOOP FOR FREEDOM

New York, July 19.—This story is told of an American aviator whose machine had been forced to land within the German lines and who was taken prisoner, but returned a few days afterward to American headquarters, safe and sound, in his own machine.

After his capture he was taken before the commanding officer, who informed him that they were desirous of obtaining certain information regarding the allies' forces and had decided to send him up in his own machine accompanied by a German officer, who would shoot him instantly if he deviated from orders. Accordingly, he took his machine up, his German companion sitting beside him with a drawn revolver at his ribs.

While in the air he began to ruminate on the much over-rated "German efficiency" for, as he said, "I had, of course, determined that the German observer should never return to his lines, even if it cost me my own life. I was thinking just how I could do it, when all at once I realized that the man beside me was not strapped in. I couldn't help chuckling as I looped the loop."

Honor's Roll.

One hundred American casualties were announced yesterday by the War Department. The list follows: Killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 7; died of accident and other causes, 1; wounded and severely, 58; and missing in action, 1.

Twenty-seven Marine casualties were reported, divided as follows: Killed in action, 16; and died of wounds, 11.

The army list follows:

ARMY.
Killed in Action.
Ralph Barker, sergeant, Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Louis U. Chartier, private, Manchester, N. H.; Albert Ernest Dralle, private, Seward, Kans.; William Duffy, private, Minerville, Pa.; Erwin Martinson, private, Anchor, Ill.

Died of Wounds.
Charles E. Cunningham, sergeant, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Died of Disease.
Orin E. Amundson, cook, Gruver, Iowa; Wilford J. Breckenridge, private, New Richmond, Wis.; Clarence Arthur Esper, private, Woodland, Mich.; Willie Harris, private, Augusta, Ga.; Stanwood E. Hill, private, Reading Mass.; Ross Jones, private, Vance Davis, Iowa; Homer L. Eskew, sergeant, Dixon Springs, Ill.; Clyde A. Hale, sergeant, New Market, Tenn.; Thomas Duncan Holcomb, sergeant, Union, S. C.; Tom Polman, New York; William Clark, corporal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Confessore, corporal, Newark, N. J.; Thomas W. Dolan, corporal, Worcester, Mass.; Herbert Aloysius Held, corporal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Barry Earl Jewett, corporal, North Bangor, N. Y.; David L. McCracken, corporal, Clearfield, Pa.; Gilbert L. Sutton, corporal, Ludington, Mich.; Edward J. Willis, corporal, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Richard P. Fennedy, warrant officer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joe Accapozza, private, Segre, Romano, Italy; Henry Charles Avery, private, Rochester, N. Y.; James Amaratil, private, Madison, N. J.; William A. Clark, private, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Danielson, private, Chicago, Ill.; McKinley Deaton, private, Barboursville, Ky.; Bert Gordon, private, (no address given); Alton E. Muncy, private, Providence, R. I.; John Talsaka, private, Rochester, N. Y.; Edmund M. Wilson, private, Pittsburgh.

Missing in Action.
Walter Reigh Stanton, private, Wakeeney, Kan.

MARINE CORPS.
The Marine Corps casualty list follows:

Killed in Action.
John E. Kilgallon, sergeant, Canton, Ohio; Henry West, sergeant, Boston, Mass.; William H. Brown, private, Galveston, Tex.; Charles R. Burns, private, Duquesne, Pa.; Joseph E. Dowling, private, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Edgar P. Forbes, private, Windsor, Col.; David Goldberg, private, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert E. Jones, private, Troy, N. Y.; Maroni Kleinman, private, Toquerville, Utah; Robert R. Lanham, private, Detroit, Mich.; William F. Peloubet, private, Asheville, N. C.; William J. Resendes, private, Rodega, Cal.; John P. Thompson, private, Houston, Tex.; David G. Wisted, private, Duluth, Minn.; Michael Zippay, private, Charleroi, Pa.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.
Oscar J. Moore, corporal, Oxford, Ark.; Gail O. Phillips, corporal, Herkimer, N. Y.; Archibald D. Benner, private, Ambler, Pa.; Arthur Card, private, Madison, N. J.; William A. Clark, private, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Danielson, private, Chicago, Ill.; McKinley Deaton, private, Barboursville, Ky.; Bert Gordon, private, (no address given); Alton E. Muncy, private, Providence, R. I.; John Talsaka, private, Rochester, N. Y.; Edmund M. Wilson, private, Pittsburgh.

Clay Pipes Come Back.
London, July 19.—Clay pipes are coming back into vogue. The shortage of briar pipes and their high cost place them beyond the reach of the public.

A Stockholm report says the Germans will shortly make use in the Mediterranean of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

These Are "Golden Opportunity" Bargains in

Summer Suits

Mohair Suits

Palm Beach Suits

Kool Kloth Suits

FRIEDLANDER BROS.

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These Prices Will Surely Clean Out All-Wool Suits

Big Purchase of 1,500 Pairs of Trousers

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\$12.50

GUNS BOOMING DRIVE PEOPLE OUT OF PARIS

Civilians Flock to Stations
to Seek Safety in
Country.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

Paris, July 19.—Every day is moving day in Paris nowadays. The civilian population in large numbers is leaving the capital.

I stood in line at one of the main railway stations today waiting with scores of others and sizing up the long line of baggage trucks.

Beyond the truck-line there was a long line of people waiting their turn to get a truck. Many had wheeled their belongings from distant parts of the city, and were hot and weary.

But it was the most well-tempered and patient line I have ever stood in. The theater "queue," waiting for the box office to open, is an angry mob compared with that station line.

Not Like 1914.
"How does this compare with September, 1914?" I asked my neighbor in the line.

"It simply doesn't compare," he replied. "Perhaps Monsieur was not in Paris in 1914."

I asked the fact.

"If this were 1914, we would be storming the station platform instead of waiting patiently in line," he said.

"That's how it was yesterday," I was assured as I looked down the long, patient line; "that's how it'll be tomorrow and the days after."

"Even if?" I ventured.

"Yes—even if 'they' get closer to Paris. Mr. Monsieur understands as well as I do that however close 'they' get, 'they' are not going to get into Paris."

A Fortified Camp.
Then why this exodus? Why do we see middle-aged citizens and their sedate spouses pushing handcars piled with luggage and household goods?

The answer is simply this: Paris is a fortified camp.

A fortified camp is neither a summer resort nor a rest cure place for nervous people, at least not in war time, when the enemy's guns can be heard.

So very wisely the camp authorities have arranged a semi-official moving day for all those whose health and nerves are likely to suffer from the camp atmosphere and all it entails.

Invalids, old people and children are being given every facility for leaving as comfortably as possible. Most of them would be leaving anyway in July, war or no war, for their annual holiday or air-cure. So the ordinary program of life is suffering no violence.

FOXES NOW PEST IN ENGLAND.

Lack of Hunting Since War Began Cause Attributed.

London, July 19.—The poultry farmers are up in arms against the ravages of foxes. Practically no fox hunting took place last winter, and as a result, their number has increased considerably.

Lacking small ground game, the foxes have turned their attention to poultry to satisfy their larders. Farmers are demanding that something be done to save their fowl.

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MODERN WAR, MACHINE-MADE, KNOCKS OUT SPECTACULAR FEATURES FOR YANK BOYS

However, They Cover Themselves with Glory
as They Learn and Practice Art of
Mass Fighting.

By BERT FORD.

With the American Army in France (by mail). Modern war has knocked spots out of the spectacular features of battle, because it is chiefly machine-made.

The scenes of popular fancy—the kind one reads about in history and which have been perpetuated in poetry and on canvas, are relics of the past. Seldom, if ever, anything approaching them occurs on the western front, in spite of the staggering amount of men and war equipment used.

War has been revolutionized, and the second battle of the Marne proved it—the battle in which the American Expeditionary Forces by their dash and courage added lustre to the folds of Old Glory.

There were no snapping flags nor martial music to thrill our men in olive drab. They did not march into the fray en masse nor to the front in anything resembling the average civilian's conception of the entry of troops into battle.

They arrived in French trucks driven by Hindu-Chinese chauffeurs in clouds of dust, tumbled off, scurried to cover and took up the camouflaged positions made necessary by the severest open fighting of the war. They became in a jiffy part of the army invincible.

That is one of the most curious of all modern warfare—the successful concealment of whole divisions and corps. Nobody who has not been privileged to go to the front and travel back of the lines can begin to appreciate the marvel. It is a case of doing a Keller-the-Great with an army—by modern military legions, making thousands of men, horses, mules, guns, great and small, disappear as if the earth had swallowed them.

Delightful Country.
You can motor along country highways through the most delightful farming country and scarcely catch a glimpse of the army as you go, save the truck and ambulance trains in the rear, the sentries and staff and regimental headquarters. The fighting units are strung out over country, poised and seeded for this season's crops, but you don't see enough of them to conclude that there is even a good-sized regiment on the job.

Thus has the art of camouflage been developed—a new and interesting science of modern warfare still in its primary stages in spite of all that has been done.

As you motor well within the zone of high explosives, shrapnel and gas, you catch fleeting glimpses of men and animals and chow-guns between the foliage, and batteries ingeniously screened from the eagle eyes and the lenses of enemy aviators and balloon observers. You are astounded to note how cleverly the topography and the beauties of nature have been pressed into use in the scheme of concealment and deception known as camouflage.

The army sleight-of-hand has become such a big and necessary feature of war that every army post has its annex of war scenery which reminds you of a visit back of the stage between theatrical performances. The most skilled artists are doing their bit in this respect, nor are camouflage effects confined to them. It is amusing to see how army cooks and buck privates shield themselves and their kitchens and their animals. Camouflage certainly offers opportunity for development limited only by the skill and cleverness of the individual and materials offered by nature.

Flood of Strife.
When our men were rushed into the flood of strife on the Marne and relieved French units fagged by days and nights of incessant fighting, hurried back the Germans with heavy losses, and held the highways to Paris, they passed thousands of refugees who had hurriedly evacuated farms and hamlets and towns.

These refugees were exhausted by fright and travel and loss of sleep. They were pushing wheelbarrows or baby carriages containing all the household treasures that they had been able to save, while others with more warning and greater facilities, rode on carts great and small, piled high with chairs and bedding and mirrors and pictures.

Little lots slept in the eddies of these loads. I saw one huge load drawn by six oxen the color of milk. The head of the house was driving and his wife and four children were perched on the load. Dangling from the back was a bicycle, a doll's carriage, and in the latter were tucked a toy gun and sword and a French doll with one eye. The owner in her mother's lap on high had her favorite dolly clutched to her little breast.

The child was crying and so was her mother. Most of the refugees were solemn-faced, stumped, stooped, or straggled. They were rattling over the roads anywhere for safety, away from the Hun shells and poisonous vapors, when clouds of dust appeared and there came past them hundreds of huge army trucks and men were American soldiers, faces tanned and the color of leather and every lad of them smiling or singing.

Exuberance of Men.
Their cheers and their laughter and their snatches of songs had a wonderful effect on the sorrowful refugees, who forgot their discomforts, losses and dangers and cheered and threw kisses to their defenders from overseas—from beloved America. Said a French officer at my side:

"The spirit and exuberance of your men are overpowering. Our people have been fighting four years. Our men on the Marne have had no time to sleep or eat. I am loading us these American troops at this time your commanders and your country show they are heart and soul in this fight. You have given new life and courage to the refugees. You have given new life to our fighting forces. You are coming fresh and strong with what you call it? Oul, the punch. It is wonderful. It is superb. It has welded our people more closely than ever."

And the French populace showed their gratitude in divers ways, by the eloquent ovation to our wounded on their way to Paris in ambulances, in speeches and public prints and in streets and highways wherever an American uniform showed itself.

Save Counter Attacks.
Then came the fight in Apremont Wood and Seicheprey, and the carrying and holding of the village of Cantigny against a series of savage but futile German counter attacks, and the biggest and most brilliant American performance of all in stopping the drive on Paris, which molded a new public sentiment and a fervor of enthusiasm everywhere apparent.

Monroe Clothes Shop
Open All Day
Saturday

Palm Beach Suits \$7.50

Kool Kloth Silk-trimmed Suits..... \$9.50
Shantung Silk Suits..... \$15.00
Genuine Mohair Suits..... \$9.50
White Duck Trousers..... \$1.75
First showing new fall model suits..... \$17 to \$30

See Display of Styles in 10th St. Window

MONROE Clothes Shop
10th and F Sts.
SECOND FLOOR
"Take the stairway that leads to gain"

The Yanks had come and made good. Apremont Wood, Seicheprey, Cantigny and the Marne were indexes of greater American achievements.

The concentration of sufficient American forces at this critical pivot was a big feather in the cap of the American commanders. Thousands of men, ample supplies and ammunition and the impedimenta that goes with a modern army were thrown into the grip and the German tide was stemmed.

As we rode over the dusty hill at daybreak we saw hundreds of colored Moroccans in their red turbans lying exhausted along the road and under the trees. We saw French artillery and infantry leave positions that had been filled by our men during the night. And, oh! the spectacle of our fellows going in with their firm chins, their broad backs and their fearless eyes—going into hell.

Clock Ticked on Mantel.
American officers bivouacked in a schoolhouse and converted the rooms into offices where maps were still unfurled and strung. The ink was still in the little wells in the pupils' desks and there were chalk examples and sentences on the blackboards. We brewed coffee and breakfasted in war bread and condiments in a little white cement house where everything was in place. The owners had to leave quickly, saving only a few family effects. The quaint family clock was ticking on the mantel.

Poultry cackled in the yard and two cows munched under a shelter. Couriers on motorcycles as white as if they emerged from flour barrels, dashed back and forth. More artillery rattled into place and more trucks filled with American brown rumbled over the hill.

There was a brief period of deliberation, and without slacks or food, our men attacked with what success.

If a merchant offered a desirable commodity at an attractive price— isn't the fact worth something to you? You can get many such bits of information through reading the ads.

These Are "Golden Opportunity" Bargains in Summer Suits

Men, LOOK!

Bargains from the second big shipment of the immense purchase we made several weeks ago.

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\$13.75 \$17.50 \$22.50

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\$3.15 \$3.98 \$5.00